Buffalo Bill's
YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY
WYOMING

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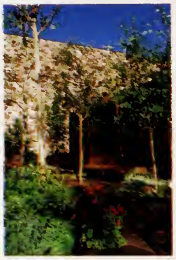
The four museums of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center are world renowned for their vivid documentation of the West. Author James Michener calls the Historical Center "one of the top three museums in America". **The Buffalo Bill Museum** displays thousands of pieces of memorabilia of that remarkable buffalo hunter, scout, soldier, and showman. The collection of the **Plains Indian Museum** highlight the history, culture and art of the nomadic Plains Indian tribes. The **Whitney Gallery of Western**



Art contains a superb collection of western documentary art with exhibits of such artists as Charles M. Russell, Frederic Remington, and Thomas Moran. The **Cody Firearms Museum** traces the development of projectile weapons in America, with approximately 6000 firearms and related materials in the collections. Extended hours daily 7 a.m. -10 p.m. June through August. Season: March through November. Admission charged.

Known as the "Rodeo Capital of the World", Cody has featured the Cody Nite Rodeo for over 50 years. This PRCA sanctioned rodeo occurs nightly from June through August. Real cowboys and tough stock make for exhilarating summer performances. Even kids from the grandstands get into the action in the calf scramble contests. Performances nightly at 8:30 p.m. Located on the Yellowstone Highway. Admission is charged.

July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th is the famous "Cody Stampede". The Stampede features a 4 event , 3 day rodeo with the top professional cowboys from around the world participating. Three days of festivities include parades, fireworks, wild horse race, the "Runners Stampede" foot race, dances and lots of good old fashioned western entertainment. If you're looking for a bit of the old west, Cody is the place to be - especially for the "Cody Stampede".

Cody Nite Rodeo

Trail Town

Experience the West as it really was... visit Trail Town, a carefully preserved authentic "frontier town". Walk through original buildings collected from numerous Wyoming locations, including the cabin used by Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid, and the notorious "Hole in the Wall Gang." Most of these historical buildings date back to the late 1800's. Stroll along the boardwalks of Trail Town and feel the spirit of cowboys, gold miners and outlaws long since departed. Visit the cemetery of western frontiersmen, including buffalo hunter Jim White and Bell Drewry, "the Woman in Blue." See the gravesite of Jeremiah "Liver Eating" Johnson portrayed by Robert Redford in the movie of the same name. Redford served as a pallbearer in the reburial service at Trail Town in 1974. Open daily May through September during daylight hours. Admission is charged.

East Yellowstone Valley, referred to by Teddy Roosevelt as the most scenic 50 miles in the world, is an incredible mixture of scenery, wildlife and history. Known by locals as the Wapiti Valley, its scenery is a mixture of lake vistas with sage brush and cedar trees blending into the high rugged mountains with golden meadows, lava cliffs and lodgepole pine. The lodges and dude ranches of the valley and the Cody country are scenes right out of the old west with the lodges , cabins and stables all hewn from the logs of lodgepole pine. In the summer months trail rides and back country pack trips are the most popular events. Trail rides offer incredible opportunities for wildlife and scenic photography. In just a few minutes the horses can have you gliding through the forest with deer and moose nearby. Go for a back country pack trip and travel far into the wilderness areas where even today the country is virtually untouched by man.

Dude ranches offer extended trips lasting from 5 days or more, with a complete ranch style itinerary and back-country trips. In early December the deep snows come with down-hill, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling in Yellowstone Park being the highlights of the season. The scenic snowmobile trips into Yellowstone are absolutely an unbelievable way to experience our nations greatest national park. You'll surely take home some fond memories. During the months of April, May and June the wildlife is abundant with deer, elk and mountain sheep virtually taking over the roadways.

Most lodges offer western entertainment

Three miles west of Cody, the Buffalo Bill Dam stands as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. When completed in 1910, the dam was the highest structure of its kind in the world. This structure, the initial project of the US Bureau of Reclamation, provides flood control, irrigation, electrical power, and unlimited recreational opportunities.

Completed in 1993, the Buffalo Bill Dam Visitor Center sits atop Buffalo Bill Dam overlooking the breath-taking Shoshone Canyon. Glass walls provide spectacular views to the canyon floor 350 feet below. A history of the construction of the dam and its role in the irrigation of the entire Big Horn Basin is included in the modern displays within the Center.

Cody's West Strip...the Yellowstone Highway, is home of many fine attractions, accommodations and restaurants. You won't want to miss the Cody Wildlife Exhibit, one mile west of the Historical Center. This fascinating collection of animal specimens from all over the world exhibits the animals in their natural habitats. Open daily May through September. Admission is charged.

The Lockhart Inn, historical home of authoress Caroline Lockhart, has been beautifully restored as a Bed and Breakfast and is open to the public. The West Strip proudly offers the visitor Trail Town, the Cody Nite Rodeo, the Cody Cattle Co. and Cassie's dance-halls and specialty shopping and dining along the boardwalks.

The colonization of the Big Horn Basin is graphically displayed through artifacts, murals, paintings, and sculptures at the Cody Chapel Murals Information Center of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The murals are located at 17th and Wyoming Avenue.

The Boardwalk at the Buffalo Bill Village on East Sheridan Avenue offers reservation services for Yellowstone Park at the General Store and also features the Sarsaparilla Saloon, and artisans.

Wyoming Vietnam Memorial Photo by Diane Russell

Irma Hotel, downtown Cody

Enjoy as stroll down Cody's friendly Main Street while taking the self-guided walking tour of Cody's Downtown Historic District, built around the turn of the century. The Irma Hotel, built by "Buffalo Bill" and named for his youngest daughter, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Cody has many fine art galleries and shops for the visitor's every need.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Through the efforts of the conservation movement, Yellowstone remains much as it was centuries ago. Here in the world's greatest thermal theater are over 10,000 features, including some 200 geysers. This land of scenic splendor is home for remarkable numbers and diversity of wildlife. The eastern gateway to the Park is an easy drive from Cody through the spectacular East Yellowstone Valley in the Shoshone National Forest. Teddy Roosevelt called this valley "the most scenic 52 miles in the United States." Treat yourself to the wonders of Yellowstone area - come to Cody Country.

Old Faithful by Jim Hamilton

Bison wintering in Yellowstone by Dewey Vanderhoff

TRANSPORTATION

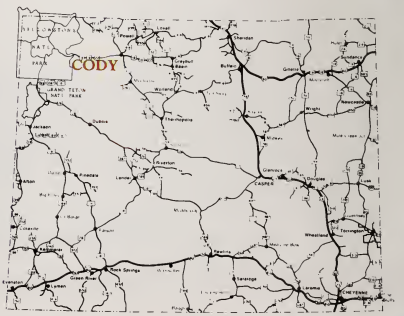
Yellowstone Regional Airport, located at Cody, Wyoming , is a fully certificated Pt-139 Airport, serving the entire Big Horn Basin along with the East and Northeast entrances to Yellowstone National Park.

Continental Express and Mesa Airlines/United Express provide year-round connections to several Wyoming communities and Denver, Colorado. Located on the airport is a full-service F.B.O. offering Maintenance, Fuel, and Storage for the private aircraft owner.

Hertz and Avis car rental companies are located in the Cody Airport for the traveler's convenience. Cody is also serviced by two ground transportation companies that operate a variety of vehicles from small vans to 45 passenger turbo buses.

1993 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Feb. 20	**BUFFALO BILL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION**
Feb. 26	Buffalo Bill Historical Center Opens
April 2-4	**COWBOY SONGS & RANGE BALLADS** An entire weekend of cowboy music, humor, poetry and tall tales.
June 5	**CODY NITE RODEO** begins - PRCA sanctioned, nightly 8:30 p.m., thru August 28th.
June 5-6	**FRONTIER FESTIVAL** A weekend of demonstrations of early pioneer skills, cooking, crafts and musical entertainment.
June 25-27	**BIT, SPUR & SADDLE SHOW**
June 25-27	**HOMESTEADER DAYS - Powell**
June 26-27	**PLAINS INDIAN POWWOW** One of the nations largest gatherings of Indians representing Plains tribes from the Western U.S. and Canada. Day-long singing and dance competition by participants dressed in tribal regalia.
July 2-4	**CODY STAMPEDE - July 2, 3, & 4th** Thousands attend the PRCA sanctioned rodeos, the parades and streetdance, fireworks, western entertainment.
July 9-11	**18TH ANNUAL WINCHESTER GUN SHOW**
July 16-17	**YELLOWSTONE JAZZ FESTIVAL** Renown Jazz musicians from across the nation gather in Cody and Powell for three days of performances. Outdoor park concerts and indoor auditorium performances offer a variety of settings for the jazz connoisseur.
July 28-Aug. 1	**PARK COUNTY FAIR - Powell**
Sept. 4-5	**LABOR DAY CELEBRATION - Meeteetse** Rodeo, Parade, Streetdance,Craft fairs
Sept. 24-Oct. 2	**BUFFALO BILL ART SHOW AND SALE** Renowned artists display works of western art.
Dec. 1	Buffalo Bill Historical Center closes until March



EAST YELLOWSTONE LOOP

US Highway 14-16-20 follows the North Fork of the Shoshone River through the scenic Wapiti Valley to the East Entrance of Yellowstone National Park. The route is known for its abundant wildlife, astonishing rock formations, and recreational opportunities. Six miles west of Cody the highway skirts Buffalo Bill Reservoir, a source of excellent trout fishing, and location of Buffalo Bill State Park. The Park has facilities for camping, picnicking, boating, and windsurfing.

Beyond the reservoir, the highway enters the Shoshone National Forest. The Shoshone was set aside in 1891 as part of the Yellowstone Timber land Reserve. This Reserve was the very first in America established to conserve and manage the forest environment. This conservation ethic soon spread from the Greater Yellowstone Area to the rest of the nation. One of the oldest Forest Service ranger stations is situated in the Wapiti Valley. A stop at the visitor center near the station will provide you with a brief history of the area, as well as locations of campgrounds and trails. Ask for information about current grizzly bear activity and about precautions to take while in bear country.

As its Indian name implies, The Wapiti Valley is home for the wapiti, or elk as well as the grizzly bear, bighorn sheep, moose, deer, and other wildlife. A sharp eye might spot these animals feeding along the banks of streams, on grassy benchlands, and on brushy slopes. Buffalo Bill Cody built his hunting lodge, Pahaska Tepee, here beneath a sheltering cliff. This building is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Wapiti Valley is home to fourteen beautiful, historic lodges offering full-service accommodations, nightly, weekly, or monthly. Guest lodges provide outdoor recreation activities as well as quiet mountain solitude. Any of these lodges may be used as home-base while touring all of Cody Country and enjoying Cody's many fine attractions.

At the head of the Wapiti Valley the highway enters Yellowstone National Park. If you choose to take the loop through the eastern half of the Park to the Northeast Entrance, you will pass Yellowstone Lake, Fishing Bridge, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and Tower Falls, all within the Park. Pamphlets and maps available at the entrance tell of the natural splendors that are Yellowstone.

Upon leaving the Northeast Entrance of the Park, the US Highway 212 connects the historic gold-mining towns of Silver Gate and Cooke City, Montana. The cliff-steep canyon walls point to the tenacity of early-day prospectors and miners. Traveling eastward, no services are available for fifty miles, so be sure to take advantage of the services here.

From Cooke City you will trace the route taken by Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians in 1877 as they fled the US Army. The section of highway passes through broad sweeps of forest, wide open meadows, and benchlands dotted with aspen and sagebrush. Thirteen miles past Cooke City you will leave US 212 and follow Wyoming Highway 296-the Chief Joseph Scenic Highway. Here, the highway drops into the valley of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River, where the river has carved a spectacular 1200 foot gorge between the granite Beartooth Plateau to the north and the volcanic Absaroka Mountains to the south. The sagebrush dotted grasslands, here are prime winter range for elk and mule deer. Several thousand elk who spend their summers in the northern part of Yellowstone migrate here each fall for winter forage. This habitat is also crucial to the survival of the grizzly bear. In order to aid in the recovery of the bear from the threatened status, the Shoshone National Forest has made a strong commitment to maintain and enhance the grizzly's habitat.

A short distance beyond the crossing of the Clarks Fork, the road skirts the limestone Cathedral Cliffs. Watch for moose and waterfowl feeding in the Swamp Lake Botanical Area nestled at the base of the cliffs. Rare and unusual plants are protected here - another fine example of a century of growth in conservation.

The highway crosses Sunlight Creek on the highest bridge in Wyoming. You may want to stop in the parking area and walk back across the bridge for a startling view of the canyon. If you have time to spare, take the well-traveled dirt road that turns west 1/8 mile past the bridge for a look at the broad valleys and rugged steeps of Sunlight Basin. If not, you will

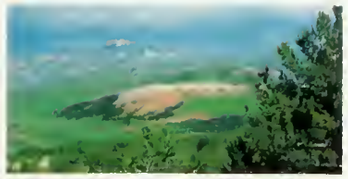
continue on Wyoming 296, and begin the climb over Dead Indian Hill which offers dramatic vistas of the Clarks Fork Canyon and Sunlight Basin.

Past the summit of Dead Indian Pass, the road ribbons down the eastern slope, onto the flats, and across the Two Dot Ranch, a historic cattle operation. Heart Mountain dominates the eastern view as you turn south on Wyoming 120 to Cody.

All day trip.

BEARTOOTH LOOP

Wyoming Highway 120 leads north from Cody through rolling grasslands and skirts Hearts Mountain, a prominent landmark in the area. Sixteen miles north of Cody, turn onto the Sunlight Basin Road. Wyoming Highway 296, cross historic Two Dot Ranch, and wind your way to the top of Dead Indian Hill. From the overlook at the summit, Sunlight Basin, the North



Absaroka Wilderness, the Clarks Fork Canyon and the Beartooth Plateau present a panorama of soaring heights, plunging canyons, vast valleys and benchlands.

For a rewarding trip, turn onto the Sunlight Basin Road. The gravel road up Sunlight Creek may allow you glimpses of coyote and badger hunting the broad flats, or of moose browsing on willows along the creek bottom. As you view the rolling hills surrounding the Sunlight Ranger Station, you are seeing some of the finest elk winter range in the world. In 1936, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built the station's facilities with a careful eye to the surrounding environment. This beautiful ranger station, used and protected by the Forest Service, is a fitting monument to the skill and commitment to conservation of the CCC's. Check at the ranger station for information on trails, camping, hunting, fishing, and for the latest reports on bear activity.

Back on Wyoming 296, continue westward over the Sunlight Creek Bridge. This single-span is the highest bridge in Wyoming. As you near the crossing of the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone River, the limestone spires of Cathedral Cliffs buttress the land south of the road. Watch the moose and waterfowl in the Swamp Lake Botanical Area nestled at the base of the cliffs. To the north and east, the Clark's Fork has carved a spectacular 1200 foot gorge between the granitic Beartooth Plateau and the volcanic Absaroka Mountains.

Pilot and Index Peaks dominate the view to the west as you near the junction with US 212. From their towering stance near the boundary of Yellowstone National Park, the peaks remind us that nature knows no boundaries. The wildlife that roam the broad sweep of forest and benchland at their base depends on wise conservation practices in all parts of Greater Yellowstone Area, including the Shoshone National Forest. Enjoy your forest, and join its proud celebration of 100 years of conservation.

Turn right on US 212, the Beartooth Highway, dubbed by commentator Charles Kuralt as "the number one scenic highway in the United States." Plan to take the dirt road to Clay Butte Fire Lookout, eight miles from the junction with Wyoming 296. The 360 degree view from the tower is one you will long remember. Glimpse lofty peaks, emerald valleys, and sparkling lakes not seen from the main highway. Trailers are not recommended on this road, but parking for trailers is available at Beartooth Lake a few miles beyond the Lookout. Clay Butte is host to a wide variety of wildflowers. Look for their lush growth along the road to the tower, and admire the vast carpet of blue, pink, and yellow along the ridge leading from the tower into the wilderness.

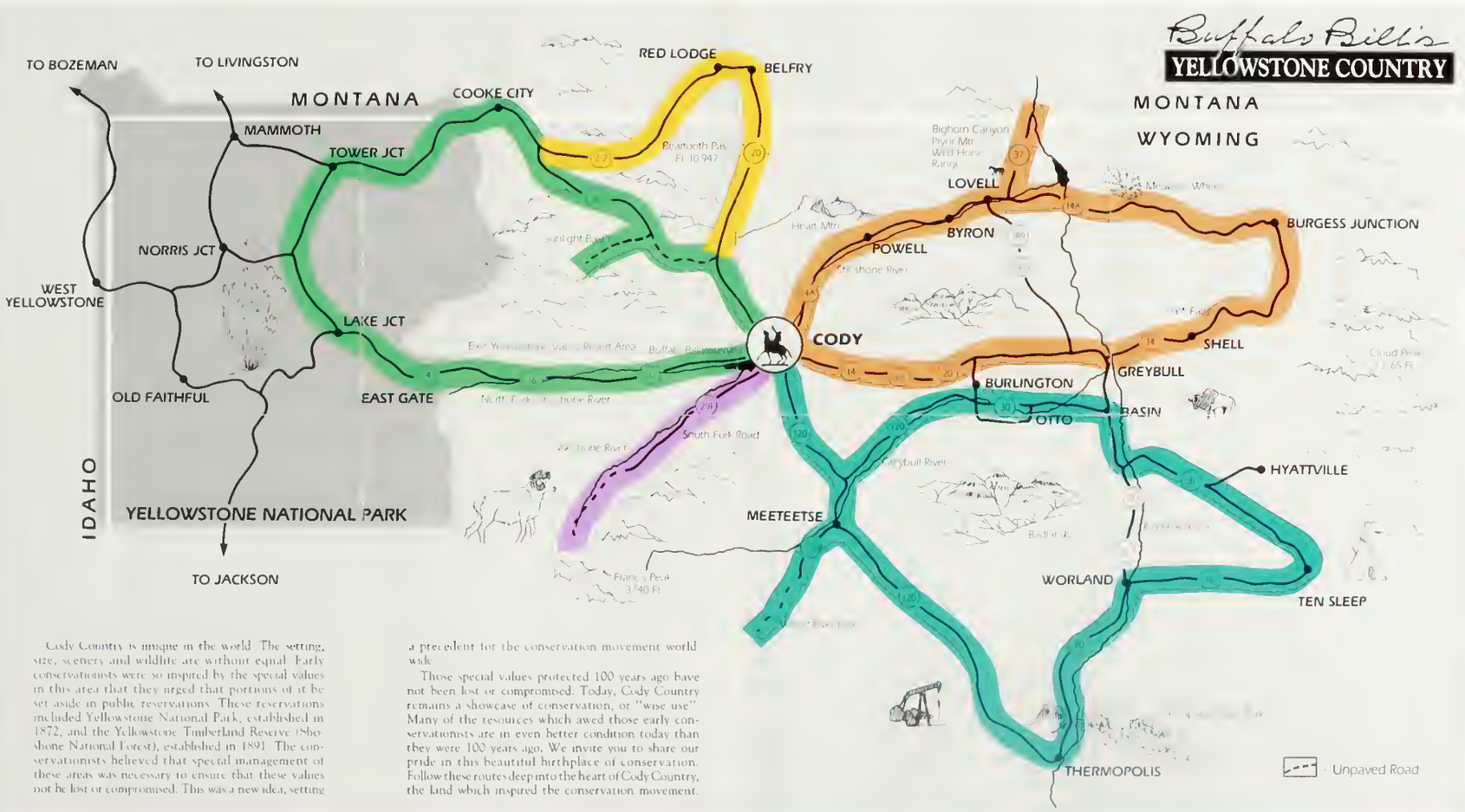
As you continue toward Red Lodge, Montana, Beartooth Lake welcomes you to the Beartooth Plateau.

Beartooth Butte, a fortress of limestone and sandstone rising from the shore of the lake, is one of the last remnants of sedimentary layers which once capped the Beartooth Range. Hike from Beartooth Lake or from Island Lake, three miles farther up the road, into the alpine tundra zone where winter is never far away. Ponds and lakes scattered like dark gems across the landscape fill depressions carved by ancient glaciers. Most of the lakes have brook trout and some have Rocky Mountain grayling, rainbow, brown, cutthroat, or golden trout.

Beartooth Pass, the highest motor crossing in Wyoming, reaches an elevation of 10,947 feet. The spectacle of Rock Creek Canyon unfolds as you weave along the pass toward Red Lodge. In the panorama of crags, steeples, plunging canyons, snowfields and glaciers, look for the Bear's Tooth, the spire that gave the entire range its name.

Red Lodge, a historic mining town, now a ranching recreation center, is a friendly place to stop and rest after the climb down the mountain. To continue the loop, turn east at Red Lodge onto Montana 308 and proceed through the old coal-mining town of Bear Creek to Belfry. At Belfry you will turn south on Montana 72 which becomes Wyoming 120 at the state line. Follow the base of the Beartooth Mountain past the yawning mouth of the Clark's Fork Canyon, and proceed into Cody.

Half day trip



Cody Country is unique in the world. The setting, size, scenery and wildlife are without equal. Early conservationists were so inspired by the special values in this area that they urged that portions of it be set aside in public reservations. These reservations included Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872, and the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve (Shoshone National Forest), established in 1891. The conservationists believed that special management of these areas was necessary to ensure that these values not be lost or compromised. This was a new idea, setting a precedent for the conservation movement world wide.

Those special values protected 100 years ago have not been lost or compromised. Today, Cody Country remains a showcase of conservation, or "wise use". Many of the resources which awed those early conservationists are in even better condition today than they were 100 years ago. We invite you to share our pride in this beautiful birthplace of conservation. Follow these routes deep into the heart of Cody Country, the land which inspired the conservation movement.

SOUTH FORK TRIP

Wyoming 291 begins from the Yellowstone Highway 1 1/2 miles west of the Historical Center, skirts Cedar Mountain, then continues toward the Buffalo Bill Reservoir. The route continues through the scenic valley of the South Fork of the Shoshone River where Castle Rock, a prominent volcanic intrusion, stands. The rugged pyramids of the Washakie Wilderness tower over the valley floor, where working ranches carry on the old traditions. Among these is Buffalo Bill Cody's original TE Ranch, which was built in 1895.

Dude ranching had its origin here in 1915 at Valley Ranch. Larry Larom, one of the founders of Valley Ranch, was instrumental in the formation of the Dude Ranchers' Association and served as its president from 1926 to 1944. Valley Ranch's first guests were from the East, where most were listed on New York's Social Register. Families would arrive via the Northern Pacific Railroad and stay for weeks or even months at a time. In 1922, Valley Ranch offered educational facilities for boys, and by 1925, Valley Ranch School was one of only three institutions in the Rocky Mountain area where College Entrance Examination Boards were given. Due to the recession, Valley School ceased operation in 1934. Valley Ranch is now privately owned.

The South Fork is the wintering ground for one of the largest herds of bighorn sheep in America, and provides forage for herds of pronghorn antelope, elk, and deer as well. Enjoy a picnic lunch at the Deer Creek campground near the end of the South Fork road. Make sure you have a full gas tank, as no services are available on this remote, dead-end road.

Half-day trip

BIGHORN BASIN LOOP

Follow Wyoming Highway 120 south through 30 miles of broken range and badlands to Meeteetse, a town that has maintained its early day character and charm. Turn southwest on Wyoming 290 for a sidetrip up the lovely Wood River Valley. Look for moose in the river bottom and elk on the hillsides. The Wood River Ski Touring Park lies at the head of the valley at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Over 25 kilometers of groomed ski trails and long season with ample snow make this area a cross-country ski haven in winter. The touring park is open for use seven days a week during the ski season.

You may also continue up the Greybull River to the Jack Creek trailhead. This is one of the many access points to the millions of acres of wilderness in the Shoshone National Forest. To the northeast is the Palette Ranch, home of the first superintendent of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, A.A. Anderson. Anderson was an artist as well as a leading conservationist of the time. In the forest, not too far from here, Anderson built an elaborate lodge as a retreat and mountain studio. The lodge is included on the National Register of Historic Places.

To continue the main loop, travel south on Wyoming 120 to Thermopolis, home of the world's largest free-flowing hot springs. Hot Springs State Park offers mineral hot pools and bath house. A large bison herd roams the prairie in the State Park.

US 20 north from Thermopolis takes you through rich farm and ranch land of the Bighorn River Valley to the town of Worland, agricultural hub of the area. From Worland, travel US 16 east to the small town of Ten Sleep nestled at the base of the spectacular Bighorn Mountains. Some claim that Ten Sleep was named after the Indian method of measuring distance by the number of nights spent traveling from one point to another.

At Ten Sleep turn north on the Nowood Road. This road skirts the base of the Bighorn Mountains and joins Wyoming 31. If you have the time, visit the quaint historic ranching town of Hyattville. Turn west on Wyoming 31 to Manderson. From Manderson, US 16-20 follows the Bighorn River north to the small agricultural town of Basin. At Basin, take Wyoming 30 west through the fertile ranch and farm lands of Greybull River Valley. At the junction with State Highway 120 turn north to Cody.

All day trip

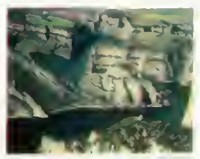
BIGHORN MOUNTAIN LOOP

US Alternate 14 wanders northeast through irrigated farmland, the product of the Buffalo Bill Reservoir irrigation project, to the town of Powell. Powell is the agricultural hub of northwestern Wyoming and home of Northwest College. Alternate 14 continues to the town of Lovell and across the head of Bighorn Lake.

Stop just outside Lovell at the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area Visitor Center. In this solar visitor center, the National Park Service provides information and interpretation of the area, its history and wildlife. Shortly beyond the visitor Center, turn North on Wyoming 37 for a side trip to the Bighorn Canyon and the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, home to more than 120 free-roaming wild horses. Devils Canyon Overlook, 17 miles from the turnoff, gives you a spectacular view over the edge to the steep, colorful canyon walls and Bighorn Lake at the bottom. The Recreation Area offers fishing, boating, water-skiing, camping and hiking. The Area and the Wild Horse Range are fine examples of conservation ethic that preserves land and wildlife for the enjoyment of future generations.

At Burgess Junction US Alternate 14 joins US 14A. Follow US 14A to Burgess Junction. Halfway between Bighorn Lake and the junction, a three mile road accesses the Medicine Wheel, a mysterious 74 foot stone circle with 28 spokes. Some think that the wheel had religious or astronomical implications to an ancient Indian tribe. This wheel was present even before the Crow Indians arrived in the area in 1776 and is being preserved as an important part of our heritage.

Climb up to the cool mountain breezes of the Bighorn Mountains. At Burgess Junction, you will turn south onto US 14, and wind down the west slope of the Bighorn Mountains toward the town of Greybull. This drive offers views of lush meadowlands, sightings of wildlife, and the wonders of Shell Canyon. Be sure to stop at Shell Falls, where Shell Creek cascades down a steep pitch of granite.



The town of Greybull derives its name from a legendary albino bison bull said to be sacred to the Indians. The country surrounding the town may seem barren, but it shelters some of the world's finest dinosaur fossil beds. US Highway 14-16-20 continues west to Cody through the badlands grazed by cattle and sheep since the days of early settlers. This approach to Cody offers a view of the Absaroka's jagged ridges to the west, and of Heart Mountain, Cody Country's sentinel, to the north.

All day trip. The grade up to Burgess Junction is quite steep. You may wish to leave your trailer in Cody for this day trip.

Buffalo Bill's YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

Join Cody and the Shoshone National Forest in Proud Celebration of 100 Years of Conservation and Preservation of Our Cultural and National Heritage. Tucked against the Absaroka Range of northwest Wyoming, Cody Country has been host to world travelers ever since Col. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody first envisioned the area as a hospitality center in the late 1800's. Today, Cody Country's 10,000 friendly hosts welcome you with warm hospitality, and invite you to enjoy the cleanliness and safety that have helped make Cody Country a popular vacationland. A pleasing blend of good times and thriving Western culture, Cody offers a living history that recounts the past and brings it into the present. The Shoshone National

RECREATION

Outdoor recreation in great abundance and variety is available in Cody Country. Test your angling skills in the miles and miles of Blue Ribbon trout streams and lakes. Expert or novice, you will find the excitement of fishing in these waters unsurpassed.

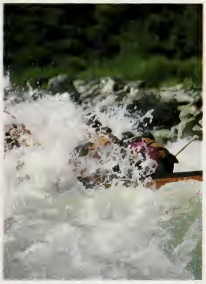
Fishing on the North Fork of the Shoshone River Courtesy North Fork Fly & Tackle

Olive-Glenn Golf and Country Club

Enjoy the incredible mountain view as you take in a round of golf on Cody's 18-hole Championship course. The Olive-Glenn Golf and Country Club, designed by pro-golfer designer, Bob Baldock, welcomes the traveling golfer. The club offers indoor swimming, tennis courts, pro shop and a fine restaurant.

The excitement of whitewater is yours in Cody Country. Whitewater raft trips are fun, safe, and designed to get your feet and seat wet! Or, revel in the serenity of a relaxing, scenic float ride through the beautiful Shoshone River Canyon. Young and old alike enjoy these trips. River float companies offer 1 1/2 hour, 3 hour, half-day or overnight trips.

In recent years Cody has developed a national reputation for windsurfing opportunities on Buffalo Bill Reservoir, three miles west of Cody. The wind rushes



Windsurfing on Buffalo Bill Reservoir
By Wade McKoy

down three mountain gorges and across the reservoir, which is eight miles long and four miles wide. The sailing season usually begins about mid-March, when spring chinooks can bring constant 30 mph winds for days on end. Windsurf magazine writes, "[Windsurfers]...are flocking to the high performance sailing conditions that have been discovered in Cody, Wyoming." The season ends for all but the most hardy souls when the snow flies, about October. The Reservoir is also a popular spot for boating, fishing, and picnicking.

Forest, an integral part of Cody Country, dates back to 1891, when it was included in the first national Timberland Reserve. The Forest Service has worked hard these past hundred years to keep this part of the Greater Yellowstone Area healthy and self-perpetuating, a place to return to time and again.

With the arrival of winter, skis and snowmobiles often replace summertime modes of travel. Incomparable snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in the snowy splendor of Yellowstone and the Shoshone National Forest make winter a special delight in Cody

Country. Groomed cross-country ski trails are available in the East Yellowstone Valley and at the Wood River Ski Touring Park near Meeteetse. Alpine skiing, ice skating, and ice fishing are also popular winter pastimes.

Buffalo Bill's YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

FOREST INFORMATION

The Shoshone National Forest was virtually the nation's first. It was established as part of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve on March 30,1891. The incredible resources of the Shoshone , including its scenery and wildlife, are special values which inspired the creation of the Reserve. In many cases these values are in better condition today than they were 100 years ago. We celebrate the proud tradition of "wise use" of all our natural resources and invite you to enjoy the results of these efforts.

The Shoshone is an integral part of the much larger Greater Yellowstone Area, which has its center in Yellowstone Park. This area encompasses about 10 million acres, approximately the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined. The Greater Yellowstone was the birthplace for both the National Parks in 1872 and the National Forests in 1891 and was the wellspring of the American conservation movement. Visionaries of the movement were inspired by the special values of the area and argued for its preservation, shaping early conservation thought.

Conservation of all the natural resources is still our primary purpose on the Shoshone National Forest. The multiple uses of the forest must be carefully balanced and coordinated between a large number of needs and demands. Because of its location in the lee of the massive Absaroka and Beartooth Mountains, the Shoshone provides shelter and forage for much of the Greater Yellowstone's wildlife the year round. We carefully balance livestock grazing with our responsibility to provide critical wildlife habitat. Autumn, winter and spring provide unparalleled opportunity for viewing wildlife in this magnificent setting.

Cody Country is beautiful, wild and vast. Outdoor opportunities are nearly unlimited in the miles of mountain splendor. To find out more about recreational opportunities on the Shoshone National Forest contact the U.S. Forest Service at:

Wapiti Ranger District
Shoshone National Forest
203A Yellowstone Avenue
P.O. Box 1840
Cody, Wyoming 82414
(307) 527-6921

Printed in cooperation with the Wyoming Division of Tourism and the Park County Travel Council.

Cover Photo: Pilot and Index Peaks from U.S. Hwy. 212

For more information on Buffalo Bill's
Yellowstone Country contact:

Cody Country Visitors & Conventions Council
836 Sheridan Avenue
P.O. Box 2777
Cody, Wyoming 82414
(307) 587-2297
Fax: (307) 527-6228